

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7, 1857.

FASHIONABLE HOTEL CHARGES.—The editorial correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer gives us some insight into fashionable hotel management in New York, and appropos of the case of Lauder, charged with robbing the proprietors of the St. Nicholas hotel while acting in the capacity of book-keeper, says that the writer's own experience, and that of several others with whom he has conversed, satisfies him that whilst the proprietors have probably been robbed the guests have suffered also. That his own bills, when he used to stop at the house, were over-charged, and when he complained the error was immediately rectified, thus leaving the impression that it was expected the bill would be paid without examination, and that the over-charge was deliberately made for the purpose of cheating the traveler. The same authority says that a similar system has been pursued at the Metropolitan, but when detected the proprietors discharged the clerk, who, however, declared that the proprietors had directed him "to put it on the bills, that money was plenty and people would pay." If proprietors of hotels give such dishonest directions to their employees, they teach them rascality, and it is not to be wondered at that they are made to suffer in turn. The morality thus inculcated cannot be expected to develop the qualities of honesty and faithfulness in the employees. The hint, however, should not be thrown away on travelers. If it was the idea once that it was not the genteel thing to dispute a hotel bill, it is now exploded. They will all bear an examination and very often a considerable reduction.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—The Georgetown Journal, of Thursday, says: We are gratified to learn, by a certificate from James I. Robinson, Esq., chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Kentucky Baptist Education Society, that he has received from Dr. D. R. Campbell, the agent, the necessary sum, one hundred thousand dollars in good and collectible notes, for the endowment of the Georgetown College. Dr. Campbell has been untiring and indefatigable in his efforts to procure this endowment, and well merits the applause and approbation of the friends of one of the best colleges in the Western country, and of the friends of education generally.

In Ireland they are having a sensation over a young and extraordinary female preacher. She is drawing crowds of all sects to listen to her eloquence. Her hair, eye brows, and eyelashes are almost white, her face pale, and she is only twenty-two years of age. She has many invitations to preach from all parts of the country, and even from Scotland. She accepts no earthly fee or reward, and says she is exempted to speak in obedience to an answer to her prayer a twelve-month since.

Lola Montez, who is now lecturing in Montreal, having been assailed by the editor of the Witness, addressed to him a sharp and a bitter letter, stating that her present life is blameless, that she is respectably endeavoring to earn her bread, and that no gentleman would assail a lady "who is honestly endeavoring to make the best use of such opportunities and abilities as God has given her."

The Boston Traveler has been shown a jewel-box of solid gold, eighteen carats fine, weighing six hundred and fifty pennyweights, and costing nearly one thousand dollars. It is intended for a wedding present to a lady in Turkey, by a merchant of this city. It is the largest and most costly thing of the kind ever made in this country.

It is estimated that the surplus in the National Treasury at the end of the fiscal year will be fifty millions of dollars. So much for the Sub-Treasury system.

Within the past three months 6,600,000 new cents have been issued from the mint at Philadelphia, weighing forty-three tons.

THE POTATO ROT.—We notice the continued prevalence of the potato malady. The Worcester Spy says:

"The potato rot is very prevalent in this city and vicinity, and the prospects are that there will be less than half a crop. We consider two acres of our own, planted with that vegetable, to be hardly worth the digging and one of our largest farmers secured us yesterday that he would gladly take for his entire crop what the seed was worth last spring when planted."

The Manchester American has the following:

A gentleman who passed through Durham, Lee, and Newmarket on Monday says the potato blight in these towns are entirely dead, and the potatoes can be smelt in passing by the fields. Farmers were trying to save portions of the crop by digging, and in Dover twenty-five cents per bushel was the current price. Beyond Candia Depot the crops are dead, but in Candia, Auburn, and this vicinity they are only partially injured as yet. This looks as if potatoes would be scarce next winter.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AS AN AUTHOR.—Louis Napoleon has been a voluminous author, and, if his intellectual career seems somewhat inconsistent with his republican professions in 1848, it harmonizes with the political theories of his published works before that period. In 1832 he gave to the world his first production, entitled "Political Reviews," in which he set forth the programme of a constitution, the principal features of which were universal suffrage, two representative chambers, and an emperor as the executive power, with hereditary transmission sanctioned by the people. The constitution which he has inaugurated in France does not materially differ from his theoretical framework.

In 1835 he published "Political and Military Considerations on Switzerland in 1834," "A Manual of Artillery," in 1838, "Napoleonic Ideas," in which he maintains the compatibility of imperial government with freedom and peace. In 1842, while a prisoner in Ham, he published "Historical Fragments," in which he institutes a comparison between the French revolution of 1830 and the English revolution of 1688. In 1842 appeared an "Analysis of the Sugar Question" and the "Exposition of Pauperism," in which he advocated, as a remedy for the evils of pauperism, the government establishment of agricultural colonies in those portions of the dominions which were unutilized. He declares in this work that he will "always labor in the interest of the masses of the people, which, although the source of all rights and of wealth, is without political rights as well as without a secure position." In 1848 he published "The Past and Future of Artillery," and has besides written letters on Politics and History, translations, and other articles for periodicals.

A Princess of Morocco.—This morning the George Steamer landed a very aged negro woman, who gave the following history of herself: She was born in this country, but was the child of the sister (as she calls) of the present Queen of Morocco. She was owned by a Quaker family in Northern or Eastern North Carolina, and was set free by them. Having a great desire to see her royal relative, at the age of nearly 90 she starts on foot for New York, where a gentleman has offered to procure her a passage to Morocco. Most of the way from North Carolina she traveled on foot, carrying a bundle weighing less than 50 pounds. —*Wash. Union, Aug. 29.*

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin.

REMSKY, KY., Sept. 2, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have just read an article in the Hopkins Collier, copied from the Louisville Courier, in which the writer says, in substance, "that the prevailing opinion is that the break in the dam at this place will not be repaired this fall;" and as this is a matter in which the business men of Louisville and Evansville, together with the whole people in the Green River country, feel and have a deep interest, suffer me through your paper to state the facts in the case with as much candor as I can. Owing to the fact that the timbers above low water mark were very much decayed in that part of the dam which was not washed away, it was thought best to tear it down to the second timbers and rebuild it all together, and so well have Capt. Sproll and Col. Wm. Brown, the contractors, progressed with their work (although their operations have been suspended several times on account of high water) that that part of the dam which did not break but which it was found necessary to rebuild will be completed, they say, by the middle of this month. This part of the dam is some 425 feet in length, and when it is completed by far the heaviest part of the work will be done. There will only then remain to rebuild that part of the dam that was washed away, which is only some 75 feet in length, which they think they will be able to rebuild in the course of three or four weeks more; so that we may confidently expect to see the entire work completed by the middle of October, unless the river should rise so as to compel them to suspend work, which event is not at all probable at this season of the year. Messrs. Brown & Sproll deserve the highest praise for the faithful and substantial manner in which they are executing their work, and also for the vigorous manner with which they are pushing it forward to a speedy termination. They employ 55 to 60 hands on the dam, exclusive of a sufficient number employed in the woods chopping, hewing, hauling, and rafting to keep them in timber. Respectfully,

R. H. C. RILEY.

(From the European Times.)

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH ENGLAND.—During the Russian war the tone of the American press toward this country was not always very friendly, and the consequences arising out of the enlistment affair did not need matters, followed, as they were, by the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries. We do not revert to these by-gones in an ungracious spirit. On the contrary, we desire to contrast them with the altered tone of the most respectable of the American journals in their comments on the recent events in India, and we are gratified to find that a change has come over the spirit of our transatlantic cousins of a pleasing and friendly kind. While the continental press has been speculating on the annihilation of India, and openly rejoicing at this blow to our power there, the American papers of the highest class have been discussing the question, What would America and the world gain by our disgrace and ruin as a nation? and the kindly feeling which appears in pursuing this inquiry shows clearly enough that our past misunderstandings have not left a semblance of ill-will behind.

Some of the papers, one, certainly, of commanding position, goes even so far as to urge that we should try the recruiting experiment again, and that under the present more favorable circumstances we should be able to enlist 50,000 true-hearted Republicans, who would be delighted to aid us in putting down the brutal and ignorant fanatics who have accompanied their revolt by the tortures and assassinations of women and helpless children. That the offer thus liberally made cannot be accepted does not lessen the pleasure with which it is received, for it shows that, if matters came to the worst, we could always calculate on the support of our Republican friends, just as they might calculate on our support and sympathy in the hour of trial, should it ever come, of which we confess that we see no symptoms. Another remarkable fact, too, is, that the sympathy to which we have referred is confined to the North, but permeates the South; for even there the good wishes of the planters accompany us in our desire to restore India to what it was before the revolt. This friendship is the more disinterested because our national feeling is known to be inimical to slavery; and, furthermore, the cotton spinners of this country have never disguised their feelings of late years that they would, ultimately have to look to India for that additional supply of cotton which we want, and which the Southern States of the Union cannot sufficiently furnish.

The Americans are generous enough to know and to feel that they would gain nothing by our subjugation as a people, while the sympathy of race induces them to look on our efforts to regain and to hold our own with an instinct which has its foundation in the best feelings of human nature. But the crisis is less imminent, in all probability, than our transatlantic friends seem to view it. A nation that cannot meet such an emergency as we unexpectedly find ourselves placed in, cannot long hope to preserve the self-respect of its neighbors and rivals. The events of the last two or three weeks show that we are preparing for the struggle with a becoming sense of its importance, but with no doubts as to its ultimate results. In the mean time the feeling to which we have referred cannot fail to be gratifying to the people of this country, and the pleasure which it has elicited finds a hearty response in the British press.

(From the Washington cor. of the N. H. Herald.)

On appeal, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the Collector of the port of Philadelphia properly charged a duty of fifteen per cent on the articles of import known as chlorate of potash and sal acetosa. He also affirmed the decisions of the Collectors of Boston and New York, assessing a duty of nineteen per cent on refined borax, and affirming the decision of the latter, assessing a duty of twenty-four per cent on filberts, and four per cent on sumac.

The tendency of the bitter war now being waged between certain political journals in Virginia is the forming of a Hunter and a Wise party, looking to the next election for United States Senator; but a distinguished Virginia politician informs me that Gov. Wise has not given his own consent yet to be placed in this position. He has no idea of coming in collision with Mr. Hunter if the contest is to be one of personal preference only; but should the present sickly opposition to the Federal administration, like anything like a respectable party, and Mr. Hunter should prove the centre around which it is to rally, then Governor Wise is in the field as the champion of Mr. Buchanan. Such I understand to be the true position of political parties in Virginia at this time; nor is it anticipated that the opposition to the administration will become sufficiently serious to require any special action on the part of Gov. Wise and his party.

Some additional facts are being brought to light here relative to the Tehuantepec route and its operators. It appears that the Sloo Company have issued several millions of stock, a large amount of which is owned by gentlemen having the ear of the administration. The attempt to oversell Sloo they charge, is an attempt to swindle the holders of the stock. They also charge that Hargous & Co. have been guilty of many dirty tricks, and never advanced one cent to the old Tehuantepec Company. The \$600,000 was advanced by Messrs. Jaker, Tarro, & Co. and Messrs. Falconet & Co., which was paid to the Mexican Government by the Sloo Company. The name of the Hargous firm was only to Americanize the paper, as Messrs. Jaker, Tarro, & Co. were Spanish bankers, and Mr. Falconet was the English bondholder and agent. These parties here profess to have the documents to prove all they charge, and they certainly charge enough to sink the new Tehuantepec combination below zero. They demand of the administration a protection of the honest American stockholders in the Sloo Company, rather than a protection of the Garay & Benjamin Company, which is being erected upon the attempted ruin of the other. Mr. Buchanan declares his intention to see justice done all parties, or have nothing to do with their private quarrels, whatever. If the aid of the Government is invoked it must be by those having clean hands.

De Bow's mortality statistics show that the people of the United States are the healthiest on the globe. The deaths are 320,000 per year, or 1 1/2 per cent. of the population. In England the ratio is over 2 per cent, and in France near 3 per cent. Virginia and North Carolina are the healthiest of the States, and have 638 inhabitants over 100 years of age.

(From the Rochester Union of Wednesday.)

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.—One of our hitherto esteemed and influential citizens was this day arrested upon a charge of a dreadful and diabolical crime, and from what we gather from official authentic sources, we believe the testimony is very strong, if not conclusive, as to the guilt of the accused.

The person to whom we allude is John B. Robertson, Cashier of the Eagle Bank. He was arrested between one and two o'clock this afternoon by Chief of Police Oviatt. The warrant charges Mr. Robertson with attempting to produce the death of his wife by administering certain medicines—drugs or compounds, procured by him for that purpose. From what information we have gathered from the District Attorney, we may state the facts briefly to be as follows:

Some few days since, Mr. Robertson applied to Dr. Joseph Biegler, his family physician, to administer to Mrs. Robertson some medicine which would tend to hasten her death by increasing the liability to certain diseases with which she was afflicted. We understand that the diseases with which she was deemed liable and strongly predisposed are apoplexy and disease of the heart. Hence medicines which would increase the circulation, it is supposed, would produce one or the other of those diseases.

Dr. Biegler was surprised that such a proposition had been made to him, and at once consulted certain citizens whom he regarded as friendly to him, and they went with him to the District Attorney. Under the direction of that officer, steps were taken to confirm the statement of Dr. B., and the District Attorney states that they were confirmed in every particular. Dr. B. gave Mr. Robertson certain compounds from time to time, which he, Robertson, supposed well designed to produce the effect, and it is believed that these compounds were administered high in this city, where he has resided a dozen years or more. He was for some years receiver for the Central Railroad Company at the Rochester station; subsequently he was engaged at the Rochester Savings Bank, and for the last two years has been Cashier of the Eagle Bank. He is a gentleman of wealth, we believe, and up to this time his character has been fair.

Mrs. Robertson is a lady of excellent standing, and esteemed highly, we believe, by her acquaintances. She is a sister of Boswell G. Biegellet, formerly of this city, but now of Niagara Falls. As we go to press we learn that Mr. Robertson has waived an examination and given bail for his appearance.

Kit Carson.—I this day had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with the far famed Kit Carson. He is a mild, pleasant man in the expression of his face, and one would never suspect him of having led the life of daring and adventure which distinguishes him. He is dressed in his manner and very polite in his intercourse; his conversation is marked by great earnestness, and his language is appropriate and well-chosen, though not pronounced with correctness. He has a strong mind, and everything he says is pointed and practical, except when indulging in a vein of humor, which is not unfrequently. No one can converse with him an hour without being favorably impressed; he has a jovial, honest, open countenance, and a kindness of heart almost feminine. He is universally beloved here, and a favorite with all classes, Indians included. He never alludes to his career as an adventurer, unless questioned relative to it. Although he is free and easy in his conversation, everything he says in regard to himself partakes of a degree of modesty almost incredible in one whose life has been an unbroken succession of hardships and dangers. You may have seen a small periodical floating about Washington called "Kit Carson, the Gold Hunter." I had read it, and in the course of our conversation I asked him if it were true. He said it was not; every statement made in it was false. He is represented in this pamphlet as a colossal figure, when he is not over five feet eight inches in height. He is heavy-framed, and weighs about 170 pounds. He is forty-three years old, but does not look more than thirty-five. He came to this country in 1827, having run off from his employer, near Booneville, Mo., to whom he was apprenticed, to learn the saddle trade. The facts of his life are now in the possession of Washington Irving, and will, doubtless, be thrown into the form of a book during the coming winter. He is a strong State-rights Democrat.

Two East Women.—One of our "fast" school hired a horse and buggy of a lively stable keeper at Dayton, telling him that they wished to ride about a dozen miles, and would return in the evening. Since that time nothing was heard of them or their vehicle, until last Thursday, when their owner received a letter from the women, stating that they were secreted in Cincinnati, and would be forwarded upon the receipt of \$100. To this modest hint he responded in person; and, on inspecting the books of the various hotels, found the women registered at the Walnut Street Hotel. He sent up his card to their room, and was invited to come up and in. This he did, and was received with the coolest and most refreshing nonchalance imaginable. They still persisted in their demand, and refused to reveal the place of the horse and buggy's concealment. He threatened to have them arrested; they laughed in his face. He waxed wrothy; they but grew more merry. He retired; they invited him to call again. He did, and with an officer, who extended so pressing an invitation to them to take a ride they could not refuse, and so descended the stairs and squeezed themselves, notwithstanding their immense circumference of crinoline, and their escort of two, into a room, where Jack straightway drove to the Ninth Street station-house, where we chanced to see them alight. One of them seemed so elastic that it may well be questioned whether the rebound from the pavement would not have sent her up into the clouds, entirely out of the reach of the officers, had not her shawl accidentally become tangled about her feet and those of another less ethereal. They were ushered into the office of the chief of police, and when we left were favoring that functionary with a private interview. —*Chm. Eng.*

SALE OF RACHEL'S PERSONAL PROPERTY AND THAT OF THE DUCHESSE DE RAGUSA.—Paris, July 28, 1857.—The walls of the towns are now covered with bills announcing the sale of the personal property of M^{lle} Rachel and the Duchesse de Ragusa (Marmont's widow). The latter has quite a good (but not large) collection of diamonds and plate. The actress's chattels are more numerous and valuable, although her pictures are generally very poor, (among them is a portrait of Charles I. by the Duke of Orleans) yet the porcelains and other like curiosities and treasures are valuable; beside her lamps and chandeliers were made expressly for her, and the moulds have been broken, which gives these articles an increased value.

I spare you the rumor afloat respecting the causes of this sale; some insist it is a mere refresher of the public memory of the existence of its some time favorite, while her friends declare the trip to America crippled her fortune most seriously, and that she is now liquidating her debts and ascertaining her real position. Her diamonds are not sold. It has been the hobby on which her mansion was built, and of which she was so proud, is empty and deserted, begging for bidders, which cannot be found. This is life in Paris. There is nothing stable here, there is no quiet, dead water, but the tides are ebbing and flowing as rapidly as they ebb and flow in Jupiter. Society changes its face here as often as it does in New York; the lions of to-day being the jail-birds or the beggars of to-morrow; and the worst of it is, the terrible oscillations are becoming more rapid, for all the fortunes here are now becoming mere paper estates, founded on nothing but that dubitable credit. —*Cor. N. O. Picayune.*

H. & J. DEPPEN.
Merchant Tailors.

439 Main between Fifth and Sixth streets.
We are now opening a complete and reasonable stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and all the latest styles of every shade, color, and variety, and which they are prepared to manufacture to order on short notice in the latest and most approved styles at the most moderate prices.
Also, a new and handsome supply of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, comprising White Linen and Fancy Shirts, and all the latest styles of Under-Shirts and Drawers, black and fancy Cravats and Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Neck Shawls, and everything pertaining to gentlemen's wear.
We also have a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, being their own manufacture, and which will compare favorably with any in this market. s3 b6j12

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the using "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETTERIDGE & CO., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son, agents, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 j&b6d&jw6wly

EXHIBITION.

KENTUCKY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, has been set apart for the special exhibition of quilts, and the premiums awarded will be announced in the evening, after which the quilts may be removed at the option of depositors. Quilts will be received for competition until Wednesday evening.

PREMIUMS.
For best Silk Quilt, patch-work..... \$25
do Worsted Quilt, patch-work..... 15
do Cotton Quilt, patch-work..... 10
do Cotton Counterpane, patch-work..... 10
do Cotton and Worsted Counterpane..... 10
No premiums will be awarded when there is only one competitor, and the charge for competing will be \$2, \$3, and \$5, in proportion to the premium.

D. McPHERSON, Sec'y Ex. Committee.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. C. SELLIGER, 420 Market street, south side, second door below Third, has just received her new stock of MILLINERY for the fall and winter trade, including Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers; also, a new style of Hair-Dresses, Ladies' Dress Caps, &c.
These goods are offered on the lowest terms, by wholesale or retail. All orders will receive prompt attention. a1 d&wlm&w

Wanted.
A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER can hear a good wage situation by applying at this office. a14 j&b1f

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A. SUMNER,
435 Main st.,
Between Fifth and Sixth sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
June 25 j&b1 f'y

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
HARRIS' GALLERY.
feb 13 daily may 23 bly

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New-York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, between First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may consult their case to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.
STRICTLY OF OLD OR recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a strict cure is desired, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a consequence of which will bring a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.
Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of indiscretion, youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing permanent old age.
Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.
The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. s1b&j&ly
Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. o3 weowly

RICH DRESS GOODS, STAPLES & DOMESTICS, AT MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 FOURTH ST.

ELEGANT Silk Robes.
Choice Highland Plaid Silks;
Beautiful styles of Bayadere Silks;
Small plaid and check Silks for children;
Handsome Irish Poplins.
CLOTH TOURIST
of the Eugenia, Edmonia, Empress, Laura, Boulevard, &c., of every shade.
BROCHE SCARFS.
GALICIAN, French and English.
FRENCH MERINOES.
HEAVY SHAWLS;
HOOP SKIRTS;
LAINES, FINE MERINO;
EMBROIDERIES;
ROBE DE LAINES;
PRINTED DE LAINES;
FANCY HOSIERY;
STELLA AND CHENILLE SHAWLS;
KID AND OTHER GLOVES;
LAINES, FINE MERINO;
MOURNING GOODS, &c.
Our stock is now complete in every particular, and all we ask is a call from our friends to assure them of the beauty and cheapness of our assortment. s1 j&b
MARTIN & PENTON.

Hallet, Davis, & Co's Premium Piano-Fortes.

We have in our warehouse a large assortment of the above celebrated instruments of all sizes and styles, beautifully finished. For sale low at wholesale or retail by H. P. FAULDS & CO., 538 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

Gold Medal Premium Piano-Fortes, made by Steinway & Sons.

We have a splendid assortment of the above celebrated Piano-Fortes, just received. Call and see them at the warehouse of H. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods, and Publishers of Music, 538 Main st., between Second and Third sts. s1 j&b

School Books at A. Davidson's.

ARITHMETIC—Davies, Colburn, Ray, Ring, Stoddard, Tracy, Smith, and others.
GRAMMAR—Butler, Smith, Kirkham, Bullion, and others.
GEOGRAPHY—Mitchell, Smith, Colton and Fitch, Colwell, and others.
READER—Goodrich, Webb, McGuffey, Sanders, Sargent, and others.
PHILOSOPHY—Comstock, Parker, Jones, Gray, and others.
HISTORY—Goodrich, Pennock, Frost, Davenport, and others.
GREEK AND LATIN—Bullion, Andrews, Anthon, McGuffey, and others.
School Books of every description, Copy Books, Stationery, Blank Books, &c.
For sale by s1 j&b
A. DAVIDSON,
Third st., near Market.

LADIES' RIDING HATS.

Riding Hats ever worn are now to be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. s1 j&b

COUNTRY Merchants are duly notified that it would be decidedly to the interest of themselves and customers to call and examine our very large stock of Fall and Winter Hats, Caps, and Fancy Goods.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. s1 j&b

BOYS' and Children's Caps of a great variety of new styles, now selling cheap at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO'S.

THE new style DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world. s1 j&b

MISS'ES' and Children's Black, Brown, and White Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO'S.

GENT'S FINE CALF, KIP, and THICK BOOTS just received from the manufacturer and for sale cheap for cash at s1 j&b
OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporium.

Consumptive invalids and those suffering with disease of the throat and lungs, asthma, bronchitis, chronic sore throat, bleeding lungs, chronic cough, shortness of breath, loss of voice, and other chronic diseases, are informed that (at the solicitation of several invalids) Dr. Flower has returned to Louisville, where he may be consulted, free of charge, till the 8th of September (two weeks), when he leaves for the South.
* * * Office on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut. a23 j&b&w

We again refer the attention of our readers to the store of G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, where can always be found a very attractive stock of dry goods; and we would here say his stock for the ensuing season is larger and has been selected with more care and taste than that of any former season. The articles we most wish to particularize this morning are those he is now daily receiving. Among the handsome variety he has received may be found the following: De Laine and Satin De Chine Robe de Chambre, in piece and ready-made, a style of dress that may be said all who see will want; Chenille Shawls of the richest colors and cheap; Silk Scarfs tipped with velvet, satin-trimmed Robes, Valencia Lace Collars, Honiton Sets, Valencia Lace Sets, Imperial Shawls, Stella Shawls, Satin-faced Merinoes (which we are offering at very low prices), rich Bayadere and striped Silks, fringe-bonneted Robes, Valencia, Victoria, Praviata, and Cyarina Plaid, plain and Bayadere Poplins, embroidered and trimmed black Velvet Cloaks, fall styles, every conceivable brand of Flannels of all widths from 3-1 to 10-1 wide, &c. His stock of Evening Dresses is unusually large, embracing everything new and desirable. We take pleasure in recommending this house to those from a distance who are unacquainted with our principal establishments as being one with an enviable reputation. a31 j&b

Selling Out Below Cost!

A. FRENTZ, having made arrangements to go into a different business, now offers to sell his entire stock of WATCHES, CLOCK MECHANISMS, SPECTACLES, and FANCY GOODS at below cost.

He has determined to make a clean sweep. His assortment embraces the latest style in watches. The stock of Spectacles are of known importation, and the largest stock in the city.
Gent's full-jeweled Gold Lever Hunting Watches from \$25 up;
Gent's full-jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watches from \$8 up;
Gent's Gold Chain; 65c. per set;
Gold Lockets from \$1 up;
Fine Coral Sets from \$10 up;
Gold Shirt Studs from \$1 up;
Gold Broad-Pine from \$3 up;
Gold Pen and Extension Holders from 50c. up;
Gold Ear Rings from 50c. up;
Gold Spectacles, fine, from \$1.50 up;
Silver do, do, from \$1 up;
Steel do, do, from 25c. up;
German Silver Spectacles from 15c. up;
One-day Clocks from \$1.25 up;
Eight-day Clocks from \$4.50 up.

A. FRENTZ, At the sign of the Big Spectacle, On the north side of Third Street, between Fourth and Fifth sts. s1 b1f

London Art Journal.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

THE GRAND AGRICULTURAL BANQUET.—The annual banquet of the United States Agricultural Society took place at the Galt House on Saturday evening. It was a fitting finale to the ceremonies and proceedings of the exhibition. Over three hundred guests participated in the festivities, and wit, mirth, eloquence, and sentiment flowed freely in all directions until the midnight chimes admonished the revelers that Saturday night was ended. It was truly an elegant and recherche affair. The banquet in itself was sumptuously prepared by our host of the Galt House. The tables were decorated with carles and pyramids appropriately designed for the occasion, and were strewn with bouquets of fresh, bright flowers and loaded with choice fruits, confections, and a variety of good things of a more substantial nature. The Newport band discoursed most eloquent music during the banquet and between the toasts. Among the distinguished guests we noticed Gov. Morehead and ex-Govs. Wickliffe, Helm, and Powell, of Kentucky, His Honor Mayor Pilcher, Hon. W. L. Underwood, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, Hon. James Guthrie, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Henry Wager, of New York, Hon. Mr. Smith, of New Hampshire, Col. Robert Buchanan, U. S. A., Col. Lewis Sanders, of Kentucky, and a number of others whom we can't now enumerate.

With the foam of the sparkling, generous wine the wit and eloquence of the gentlemen present gushed forth and on every side brilliant scintillations of genius were gleaming. We cannot attempt to give an accurate report of all the eloquent and witty speeches that were made. We regret that there has not been time to procure copies of them to be written. Perhaps the two most prominent and gratifying features of the Banquet were the enlightened views of public economy and the passionate love of the Union expressed by the various speakers. Certainly these two features were most conspicuous and cheering. It is rare on any occasion, even in this critical period of the nation, when the public perils naturally draw out the highest faculties and the purest sentiments of the citizen, that such volumes of fine political philosophy, infused by such hearty and kindling patriotism, are displayed. Almost every speech, indeed, from the brief and felicitous one of President Wilder, which opened the Festival, down to the graceful and impassioned effusion of Col. Preston, which concluded it, was a luminous discourse on the true principle of national advancement, ending in an electrical outburst of devotion to the Union. Such unquestionably, in generous minds, must be the ending of all reflections on the real sources of national progress, as presented in our midst. In this country a just appreciation of the conditions of the highest public welfare and an enthusiastic love for the Union go together in the bosom of the citizen, just as sound reason and the love of life co-exist in the man. The one is the necessary consequence upon the other. Given high and wide-spread intelligence in the people, and the perfect security of the Union results with the certainty of fate. It is, therefore, with no ordinary satisfaction that we note the striking proof of such intelligence afforded by the Banquet of Saturday night. Its speeches, for this alone, were worthy to be printed on satin and gold. So long as the great interest of Agriculture is wedded to the Union by the force of such rational and elevated views the Union is indisputably safe.

At an early hour the President of the Society, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, rose and prefaced the regular toasts with the following eloquent and appropriate introduction:

GENTLEMEN: The moment has arrived when it is my duty as well as my high privilege to present you with the congratulations of the Association which I have the honor to represent at the happy consummation of our National Exhibition.

In behalf of the United States Agricultural Society and of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, I bid you welcome to the social and intellectual entertainment of the present hour. It affords me great pleasure to recognize in this assembly so many illustrious personages—gentlemen distinguished by official position, worthy deeds, and fair fame. While we regret the absence of many invited guests, we rejoice that we are honored with the company of the Governor and ex-Governors of this State, the officers and delegates of the kindred societies, and other friends of agriculture who have met to participate with us in the enjoyment of this occasion.

This is the Fifth Annual Exhibition of our association. Its object is to improve that great art which gives independence and strength to our nation, to create additional facilities for the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, and to promote a more extended intercourse throughout our happy land.

My heart is no stranger to that interest which has brought this immense concourse together—to the inspiration of that sentiment which I trust will ever animate the hearts of the American people—to those patriotic emotions which merge all sectional jealousies and party distinctions in a general desire for the public weal. (Applause.)

We come from different and distant portions of our country. I am from the home of the Puritans, but I am most happy to meet you here in this land of cavaliers and chivalry—and here upon the broad platform of good citizenship, to unite my influence with yours in furtherance of our common cause, and in cementing the bonds of union—to join hands with you, sir, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and through you with this assembly in exemplification of the glorious inscription on the seal of your State, "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." (Here President Wilder and Gov. Morehead shook hands amidst the shouts of the audience.)

One of the most hopeful and delightful features of these national jubilees, relates to the genial influences which they exert on all classes of society, associating them together with friendly greetings and making them one in interest and one in affection.

"The principle of association," said the Farmer of Marshallfield [cheers], "the practice of bringing men together bent on the same general object, uniting their physical and intellectual efforts to that purpose, is a great improvement in our age. It is, therefore, essential to the best interests of our farmers that these associations should be established and universally attended." Equally harmonious with this expression was the sentiment of your immortal Clay, the farmer of Ashland [cheers]. "Give me," said he, "some object to transmit my name to posterity, emblematic of those great interests which I have sought to promote in the national councils: a plow, a loom, a shuttle, an anvil, or some article connected with agriculture, commerce, or manufactures."

Our present exhibition has been distinguished by ample preparations and by great perfection. Some of the departments have possessed unsurpassed excellence. But, after such a display of the beneficial results of agriculture, you need no further testimony in its favor from me. For the success which has attended it we are greatly indebted to the officers and members of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association for the use of their beautiful and commodious grounds, and to the local officers, committees, and marshals for the important aid which they have rendered.

Our thanks are also due to the Judges for the satisfactory manner with which they have discharged their delicate trust—to the Butchers Association for their splendid parade at the opening ceremonies—to the press for their indefatigable labors and able reports, and especially to the good people of Louisville for their personal urbanity and generous hos-

pitality. (Applause.)

But Gentlemen, I must not stand longer between you and the eloquent orators who are to address you. My purpose was only to remind you of the importance of our cause and to welcome you to this festive board. And who does not feel an interest in this occasion, and look forward with bright anticipations to the glorious future of our country? Who can estimate the millions of her population or the amount of her agricultural products when our railroads, now laid half-way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall have reached those golden shores—when science shall have improved to its utmost extent the implements of husbandry and the arts of cultivation, and when the progress of civilization shall have filled our valleys and crowned our hills-tops with all that can minister to the advancement of our intelligent, industrious, and virtuous people! (Prolonged applause.)

When the cheering had subsided, Col. Wilder announced the first toast:

REGULAR TOASTS.

Kentucky.—The battle-field of pioneer civilization in the West contests with her sister States for the palm of excellence in agriculture. A bloodless strife, but more momentous than many wars.

Gov. Morehead was called on and responded to this toast as follows:

I am well aware, Mr. President, that the call which has just been made upon me to respond to the sentiment which has been announced proceeded more from the position I occupy than any qualifications I possessed to discharge the duty imposed upon me. I am rejoiced, however, that I am permitted to express the high gratification which is felt by the people of Kentucky in the assemblage of the large and highly respectable body of practical agriculturists at this great national exhibition. I know that I speak the sentiment of the public heart when I say that their presence has been most welcome. If unused to the forms and ceremonies which are but the outward manifestations of this welcome, it has not been the less warm-hearted, sincere, and cordial.

You have been pleased to speak of our State as contending for the palm of excellence in agriculture. I need scarcely say that it is a trait in the character of every Kentuckian to be proud of his State, and in the fulfills of the heart I confess that we are sometimes prone to indulge in conceit, which might by some be considered as extravagant if not boastful. But when we gaze upon the luxuriant beauty of our land—its exuberant fertility—its high cultivation—its comfortable dwellings and its woodlands carpeted with velvet of living green, may we not be allowed to indulge in a honest pride in the feeling that this is our own, our beloved and cherished State? It is true that she was the battle-field of pioneer civilization in the West. But a little more than a half century ago it was a comparative wilderness. Legendary tales of Indian massacre and a marauding savage warfare are familiar to us all. Human industry and enterprise and heroism have never achieved a prouder triumph than that which has given the privilege of assembling around this festive board to celebrate the close of this national exhibition in our midst. Our fathers not only subdued the wilderness, but a vindictive and subtle savage foe, and we are now surrounded by blessings which, like the air we breathe, we scarcely take heed of. The elements of wealth and enduring prosperity are scattered in profusion around us, and the basis and substratum of all is agriculture. It is the greatest department of human employment. It is the most independent and noble employment of man. But, independent as it undoubtedly is, as to all the means of necessary subsistence, it should not be forgotten that there is a mutual dependence of almost every conceivable form of human industry. All the sister arts, including agriculture, impart vitality and vigor to each other. They all must unite to attain the highest degree of perfection. I need scarcely advert to the vast improvement in all kinds of agricultural implements, the knowledge of which is spread by this annual exhibition to show the dependence of agriculture upon the mechanic arts. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are all dependent on each other and constitute the golden circle of human industry. Providence has ordained not only that there should be individual dependence, but that nations should in a greater or less degree be dependent on each other. The different climates of the earth, with all their vast varieties of soils and capabilities, clearly enough indicate that the inhabitants of each are to labor for each other, and that the surplus of each ought to be distributed by a liberal and enlightened commerce.

The cotton planter of the United States feels as much interest in a good or bad harvest in England as the English farmer himself, and on the other hand England is quite as sensitive as to the prospects of a cotton crop in this country.

In our own country we have almost every variety of climate and soil, and a provision of the Constitution, the commerce between the thirty-one States of which this great nation is composed must forever remain free and unfettered, subject alone to be regulated by the general government. The different States constitute part and parcel of one common government. They are not barricaded by custom-houses, with bayonets bristling around the boundaries of each, but the citizen of each State is entitled to all the privileges of a citizen of every other. Each State is interested directly or indirectly in the wealth and prosperity of every other. How far the manufacturing and grain-growing and stock producing States have been directly benefited by extending the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and rice may be seen by advertising to a single fact. Cotton and tobacco constitute the great bulk of our agricultural exports. Taking the census of 1850 and the report on the commerce and navigation of the United States immediately after, it appears that the value of the cotton crop amounted to \$128,000,000 in round numbers, of which we exported \$109,500,000, and that the tobacco crop amounted, in round numbers, to \$20,000,000, of which we exported \$11,250,000, while all other agricultural products amounted to \$1,551,000,000 and a fraction, of which we exported \$33,809,126, less than one-fortieth part. Of the cotton exported it is not practicable to ascertain with precision the portion which should be credited to the country lying north of the cotton line. The mules and horses, the pork and bacon, coarse cottons, flannels, and jeans, bagging and rope, farming implements, boots, shoes, hats, gins and all other machinery constitute no small portion of this large export. The interest of one section is sustained by the industry of another, and they act as reciprocal elements of expansion. If the industry of one section is paralyzed, the shock is felt in every other. I rejoice that there is this reciprocal dependence of one section upon another. There is no ground for jealousy or strife where this is understood and properly appreciated. While we remember that we are one people, one country, and one General Government, bound together in one common bond of union, we ought to feel that there is no real diversity of interest between different sections.

You have spoken, Mr. President, of the motto engraved on our coat of arms—"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." Let me tell you, sir, that it is still indelibly engraved on the heart of every Kentuckian. We do not allow ourselves to argue upon this subject. We never yet realized the possibility of dividing. Devotion to the Union is not the result of reason alone, but with us it is a holy sentiment of the heart. I have an abiding conviction that God will preserve us for a nobler end than this. But if he should punish us by the infliction of such a calamity, the work would be done in a paroxysm of frenzy when reason was dethroned and madness ruled the hour. May God avert from us the desolation and ruin which such an event would scatter over a smiling land. May the time never arrive when the motto—"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL," shall grow dim in our hearts.

Ex-Governors Wickliffe and Helm also made brief responses.

The great Valley of the West.—The granary of Uncle Sam's farm, of whose inexhaustible supply all partake and leave enough for nations who (lead) need. The sovereignties comprised within its limits may truly be said to be the flour of the family, the representatives of which we hope to see rise on this occasion.

Responded to by J. D. Barrett, Esq., of the St. Louis Agricultural Society.

Our Republican Institutions.—Under the operation of which the ruler of to-day may become the citizen of to-morrow, lending his aid in conferring dignities lately held by himself. May those institutions be kept sacred in their sublime simplicity, the cherished good of every patriotic heart.

Responded to by Hon. James Guthrie.

Indiana.—The bountiful fruitage of good seed cast up in good soil, yielding a many fold crop of virtues. We greet her at this festive board, rejoicing in the prosperity and welfare of her sons.

Responded to by Judge Huntington, of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

The Army of the United States.—Its valor has been proved on every battle-field where it has been tested. Its prowess is acknowledged at home and abroad. American agriculture will ever honor the protectors of American soil.

In response to the toast in honor of the army, Col. Buchanan, the senior officer of the service present, made a brief, neat, and pertinent speech. He concluded by giving the following most admirable toast:

The Farm.—The only bank which by being frequently broken yields still more profitable returns. Other stocks may fall, but plow-shares are always at par.

The Empire State.—Though no more the "far West" owing to the stride of progress she still bases her claim to sovereignty upon impregnable grounds—the strength, virtue, intelligence, industry, and wealth, which ever command the scepter of influence.

Hon. Henry Wager, of Oneida county, New York, Vice President of the United States Agricultural Association, was called upon to make response, but owing to his absence from the hall Mr. Thomas L. Davis, of Syracuse, was called out. Mr. Davis answered substantially as follows:

I am not insensible, Mr. President and gentlemen, to the high honor paid to the State of my residence by the sentiment proposed, but I deeply regret that some one more worthy among her sons should not be here to utter a response appropriate to the occasion.

In some respects New York is justly entitled to the appellation of the Empire State in the great confederacy of nations, for by the facilities which nature has bestowed and by those which art has achieved, her commerce has active and intimate relations with every State of the Union. Her metropolis is not here alone, for it is the metropolis of the nation.

Physically, the relations of New York with all the States are more intimate than those of any other. From her bosom flow out the streams which reach the ocean at the extremities of an empire. On the East the Hudson, bearing to her capital the commerce of the West; on the North her lakes and rivers, which find their outlet in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence; on the South the Delaware and the Susquehanna, uniting her with Delaware Bay and the Chesapeake; and on the West the Alleghany, connecting her with the valley of the Mississippi. To add to these natural avenues of commerce, she took the lead in works of internal improvement, and constructed from the lakes to the Hudson her great canals, uniting with them others to connect her Northern and Southern waters. Early in the advocacy of these improvements, you may now find about one-sixth of all the railways in the country traced upon the bosom of the Empire State.

Watchful and active in the development of her physical resources, she has been prominent in the cause of popular education, believing that intelligence and virtue are essential to prosperity and real greatness.

And I may say, sir, that the children of New York have been educated in the love of that Liberty which the Constitution secures to every citizen through the length and breadth of the Union. New York desires to derogate nothing from her sister States, and she unites most cordially in the commendations which have been made to the chivalrous sons of Kentucky, ready as they have ever been to defend the honor or maintain the interests of our country, whether on the Raisin or on the field of Mexico, the sons of New York, whenever and wherever the integrity of the Union shall be assailed, will be found with them fighting on, shoulder to shoulder, against all enemies, beneath the banner of the eagle and the stars.

Sir, the State of New York turns with peculiar interest to the State of Kentucky. She claims an *inferior* as her soil, for Ashland and the grave of the gallant Clay are there—his tomb and his name, not the property of Kentucky alone, but of New York and the nation. Whenever, sir, we may desire to present to our minds a perfect embodiment of genuine patriotism, let us recall Ashland and its dead, for we know that in that tomb was enshrined a pure, unswerving lover of his country. Indeed, the patriotism of Henry Clay was so elevating, that from the high position to which it raised him, sectional lines and State limits became invisible, and so he saw outspread beneath him, stretching with unmeasured zone from ocean to ocean, ONE GREAT, GLOBE OF PEACE, CIVILIZATION AND COMMERCE.

Sir, in thus alluding to Kentucky, let me say that New York doubts not the fidelity of the other States to the country and the Constitution. She knows their gallantry, and she will trust their devotion. For her, before I resume my seat, I offer the following sentiment—

All the States of the Union, and the union of all the States.

Maryland.—The first State in which the "American Farmer" was heard through the press. Her voice still sounds clear and harmonious amidst the gallant band of advocates by which she is now surrounded.

Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

It is a common saying that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. In this respect at least you seem to have reversed the accustomed order of nature, for this is the third time that our end of the table has received the shock. The Hon. ex-Secretary of the Treasury on my left was the first victim; Judge Huntington, of Indiana, on my right was the second. They, sir, seem thus far to have escaped with whole heads, and I am therefore encouraged to hope that I may be equally fortunate.

In behalf of the farmers of Maryland and of their time-honored organ I thank you, sir, for the compliment to their intelligence conveyed by the toast which has just been read. It is true that they were the first to rise above the prejudices which ignorance always engenders and to say to the farmers of America, we want more light to guide us in the practice of our profession. Sir, the press is the most potent of all human engines, and nobly has it exerted its influence in the cause of agriculture.

But let us not forget that it is only the medium through which this great effect has been produced. The cause lies still deeper and is to be found in that most powerful of all influences, Science. This is the charm whose touch exceeds in potency that of the famed Mithras or the alchemy of the Philosopher's Stone; one which in ancient times would have been worshipped as a Deity, and in modern times demands our highest respect.

We have listened, sir, to many stirring and patriotic addresses, but it was gratifying to observe that the one which received the greatest favor was the eloquent appeal made by the President of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mr. Mallory, for governmental aid to the cause of Agriculture. This, sir, is a most important subject, and I desire to make a single suggestion in regard to it. I have no wish to interfere with any of the various schemes which have been recommended for carrying out this object, whether by Agricultural schools, model farms, the establishment of an Agricultural Department or the endowment of the U. S. Agricultural Society.

I bid them all God speed. But I confess, sir, that I see many reasons for believing that a great national scientific institution on the plan of West Point and the Naval Academy, which would send forth annually an army of laborers to cultivate the wide field of our national domain and scatter broadcast the seeds of knowledge with which they would be so bountifully provided would be productive of even greater benefit, and would perhaps be the readiest means of obtaining the others.

The Constitution requires the Government to provide for both the common defense and the general welfare. The first duty has been most effectually performed.

I would like to see the second accomplished with equal efficiency. Let us unite in its support the three great interests, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, and with their combined effort the object will be speedily effected.

No nation has been so much benefited by science as ours, and what return have we made for it. As an American I am ashamed to confess that we are

indebted for the temples that have been reared in her honor to the charity of a foreigner and the munificence of our private citizens. It is time that this reproach had been wiped away, and I trust that it will be done promptly and efficiently.

I will not trespass further on your patience by elaborating this idea, or by discussing the many interesting themes suggested by the occasion which have called us together. The minutes are fleeting rapidly, and the hour is at hand when we are come as it were from our occupations so agreeable as that in which we are now engaged.

Were it not for this I should crave your indulgence whilst I made a few brief allusions to the results of the great National Agricultural Fair of England, the accounts of which have just reached us, and which form an interesting subject for comparison with those of our own youthful Society. But a becoming regard for those who are to follow admonishes me to forbear.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention you have so kindly extended to me, and beg leave to offer as a sentiment,

Science.—The only key which can unlock the great store-house of the Universe.

The Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association.—prosperity to her association; long life, health, and happiness to its members.

Responded to by Gibson Mallory, President of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

The City of Louisville.—The fertility of her soil and the wealth of her citizens are only equalled by the urbanity, intelligence, and patriotism of her citizens.

Responded to by Mayor Pilcher.

South Carolina.—Her influence upon the looms of England are far more powerful than that of their own government.

Mr. Ben. Allston, of South Carolina, responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is with proud yet humble feelings that I rise before this assemblage of gentlemen to reply to the toast which has just been offered in favor of my native State.

Allusion has been made to the influence which South Carolina exercises upon the looms of England. Whatever influence South Carolina thus exerts in connection with her sister States is due in great part to the mechanical and agricultural improvements which she enjoys, and in proportion as the implements of agriculture and manufacture are improved and perfected, so will that power be more felt and more appreciated.

The United States Agricultural Society is an assemblage of highly intelligent and public-spirited gentlemen, associated together for the better encouragement of art, the perfection of science, and the lessening of labor, and it is to them and their efforts that we must look, in a great measure, for the best and most improved implements and agricultural knowledge.

I therefore, gentlemen, offer as a sentiment:

The United States Agricultural Society.—May its arms so extend over the length and breadth of the land and its influence be so powerful and extensive that in future posterity may look back and date from its formation as an epoch in the history of the nation.

New Hampshire.—May the Union of the States be as lasting as her Granite hills.

Hon. Mr. Smith, of Manchester, New Hampshire, responded:

I regret that some one from New Hampshire is not here able to speak for that State appropriately on this interesting and important occasion. I came down here from the hills of the Granite State to see and hear the people of Kentucky, and I have been most highly gratified by my visit. I have heard of Kentucky hospitality, now I know it. Since I first set my foot on Kentucky soil your houses and all their comforts and luxuries have been mine. For the many courtesies and attentions bestowed on my State during my short visit here I would present my profound acknowledgments. There are peculiar reasons why the most intimate relations should exist between New Hampshire and Kentucky. The Agricultural productions of New Hampshire cost us double the labor the same quantity costs you, but we can manufacture your clothes, implements, and all kinds of machinery as cheap or cheaper than you can. I see upon your streets, in your shops, and on your railroads articles of New Hampshire manufacture. Go with me to my home and you will see in almost every family the products of Kentucky. This is what we desire, to clothe you and have you feed us. Thus we shall help each other and grow rich together. Something has been said here about disunion. Why, if everybody in New Hampshire preaches disunion we kick him out at once; we won't have him among us. I hope it is so here. We want to visit each other often and know each other better. Come up to our hills and spend your summer, and we will return the visit in winter, and thereby be made better citizens and neighbors.

I give you, Mr. President—

"Old Kentucky"—Justly celebrated for her productive soil, her gallant men, and her beautiful women.

Joan.—A young sister in the family of the Union, already she presses on into the front rank of the Union.

Responded to by Gen. Wilson, of Iowa.

Our neighbors, the Canadians.—We extend to them the right hand of friendship, and wish them prosperity and political happiness.

Responded to by Mr. Askew, of Canada.

The Press.—An engine of infinite power in a Republic; may its powers ever be exerted in the cause of truth and virtue.

Responded to by W. W. Fosdick, Esq.

Secretary Poore.—The only American Barron not.

In response to this toast, Major Ben Perley Poore said:

I can but feel some diffidence in rising, Mr. Vice President and gentlemen, knowing as I do, and as you do, that my only claim to your favor is the simple fact that I am a practical farmer, who once carried my own fruit to market, taking greater "selling distance" than in laid down the statistics of the gallant officer who has addressed you. Indeed, sir, I would not venture to say a word, after the eloquent remarks with which we have been favored, did I not desire to express my gratitude for the kindness with which I have been received and the hospitality with which I have been entertained since I came here to discharge my duties in my Poore way. Although I came from a State which has not a very good odor in some sections, I was cordially greeted, and it gives me pride to say here to those who have spoken for other Commonwealths that they need give themselves no apprehensions as to the nationality of the old Bay State. So long as the sun lights up in the morning the tomb of Daniel Webster on our rock-bound coast—and shines in noontide glory upon the fields of Lexington and Concord—and lingers at nightfall on the granite shaft of Bunker Hill, so long will Massachusetts be found true to the Union! And, sir, it was especially grateful to me, a son and a citizen of old Massachusetts, to be so hospitably welcomed in old Kentucky. Everywhere, sir, have I been greeted by gentlemen, with their hearts in their right hands—their right hands in mine—and must I say it, with bottles of unequalled "Old Bourbon" in their left hands.

"Long, long be my heart with rich memories filled, Like a vase in which roses have once been distilled. You may break—your may ruin the vase if you will. But the scent of that Bourbon will linger there still."

I cannot, sir, better express my sentiments on this hospitality, or show my appreciation of the "thorough-bred" loveliness which I have met hereabouts, than in a sentiment, for which I am somewhat indebted to a book placed on my table in this hotel by the good offices of a society in your midst. I will give you

The fair daughters and the unbounded hospitality of old Kentucky.—I had heard much of the one and of the other in my own New England home, but can now say, in the words of the Queen of Sheba when she came to visit Solomon at Jerusalem, "Howbeit, I believed not the words, until I came, and mine eyes had seen it—and behold, the half was not told me."

Women.—The farmer's heart knows how to love her—his hand to defend her—but his tongue knows not how well enough to speak her praise. Here are the only hoops the farmer will ever consent shall encompass his country.

Responded to by Col. Preston.

It was exceedingly fitting that a gentleman of the

noble bearing and true chivalry of Col. Wm. Preston should be called upon to respond to the sentiment relative to women. He spoke eloquently and forcibly, and, notwithstanding the late hour at which he spoke, he was listened to with the utmost attention, the cadences of his musical voice falling sweetly on the multitude of hearers.

MASONIC FAIR.—The Fair of the Masonic Fraternity will be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. The proceeds will be paid over to the Charitable Fund of the Institution. Winter will soon be here, when the calls for charity in the city greatly increase. The Fraternity, embarrassed in completing their new Temple, will not be able to respond in the liberal manner they would wish, unless assisted by the benevolent portion of the public. Many new attractions will be added each evening. The ball will open at 9½ o'clock.

The following ladies have charge of the different tables:

Abraham Lodge No. 8—Mrs. Merker and Mrs. G. Gates.

Clarke Lodge No. 51—Miss V. Williams.

Mount Moriah Lodge No. 106—Mrs. Briggs.

Antiquity Lodge No. 113—Mrs. Thos. Griffith.

Mount Zion Lodge No. 147—Mrs. Bertsche.

Louisville R. A. Chapter No. 5—Mrs. Herndon.

Louisville Encampment No. 1—Mrs. B. J. Dudley and Mrs. Jas. B. Slaughter.

Louisville Council R. and S. Masers No. 4—Mrs. Hillman and Mrs. H. Lewis.

Compass Lodge No. 223—Mrs. Hooper and Miss M. Hutcheson.

Willis Stewart Lodge No. 224—Mrs. G. Thomas and Mrs. A. Riecke.

St. George Lodge No. 239—Mrs. W. H. Warner and Mrs. E. Nicholas.

Excelsior Lodge No. 258—Mrs. Hendlen and Mrs. J. R. Esterle.

Robinson Lodge No. 266—Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Clarke.

Preston Lodge No. 281—Mrs. Douglas.

MAP OF CAVE HILL CEMETERY.—We have received a copy of this beautiful map, just published by Mr. Benjamin Grove, a surveyor and draughtsman of our city. We understand that Mr. Grove has been engaged a great portion of the last two years in doing the necessary surveying and completing the maps and drawings connected with this work; and the highly finished map now offered to the public presents undeniable evidence of no inconsiderable amount of time, labor, and expense having been bestowed on its production.

The map, which has been drawn on stone at the lithographic establishment corner of Third and Market streets, in this city, exhibits a complete design of the grounds, and embraces many topographical improvements not yet executed, but which we trust will soon be in progress and matured within a reasonable time. It is embellished with several large tinted views; and the whole is surrounded with a rich border, boldly designed, containing views, drawn from nature, of nearly all the principal private vaults and monuments.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our citizens to this interesting publication, as we feel assured that such lot owners as have not already subscribed to it, as well as many of our permanent citizens who are not lot owners, will not hesitate, when they see the work, to extend to Mr. Grove the liberal patronage which his enterprise so justly deserves.

GOING WEST.—We regret to learn that Louisville will soon lose a valuable and worthy citizen. Mr. W. R. Parmele, who has for some years been conducting an extensive bakery, is about establishing himself in the same business at St. Joseph, Mo. We take pleasure in saying, and we do it from personal knowledge of him, that he is a gentleman of strict integrity, business qualifications, and fine and social qualities. Mr. Parmele's business here has been mostly with steamboats, with which he enjoys a great popularity as he does with our citizens. We have no doubt that he will gain the same in his new home.

The railroad trains and the steamboats, which left Saturday and yesterday, were crowded with visitors to the fair, bound homeward.

M. B. SWAIN,
Merchant Tailor,
NO. 450 JEFFERSON STREET,
(Opposite Owen's Hotel),
LOUISVILLE, KY.

French China Dinner and Tea Sets.
Fancy decorated, gilt, and plain ware, of the latest styles and patterns, just opened and for sale at very low prices by
A. JAEGER & CO.,
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth St., Mozart Hall.

Silver-plated Castors and Ivory Cutlery.
Double Silver-plated Castors, new style, and all handled Ivory Knives, Silver-plated Forks, Carvers, and Sticks just arrived and for sale low by
A. JAEGER & CO.,
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth St., Mozart Hall.

Bohemian Cut and Pressed Glassware.
A fine assortment of Tumblers, Decanters, Goblets, Flutes, Cherries, Madras, Champagne, Sals, and Fingers—Bottle just opened and for sale very low by
A. JAEGER & CO.,
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth St., Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson.

Another Large Arrival for Fall of 1857
By C. DUVALL & CO., Main street,
IN THE
BEST ORDER OF FINE FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
Including Royal Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, 2-ply, and all other grades of Carpeting, with a full stock of
CERTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

We are now importing to this market the largest, most varied, and best assortment of goods ever brought to Louisville, and invite the attention of all purchasers, confident we can offer unusual inducements in the style, quality, and price of our goods, which we offer at one price only.

C. DUVALL & CO., 837 Main St.

FIRST ARRIVAL
MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street,
HAVE just opened a full assortment of the following desirable articles:

English and French Chintzes;
Super Kid Gloves, all colors;
A complete assortment of Shirts;
A full line of Irish Linens;
Musquito Nets and Bars;
Embroidered of every kind;
Jacquet and Swiss Sets, new styles;
Do do do Collars, do;
Linen and Macassar Sets;
Belts and Belting;

Heavy and fine brown and bleached Drilling;
Plain sheet silks;
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